

KAISER REJOINS VON HINDENBURG

Emperor Officially Reported with Army in the East.

PINS HIS FAITH TO NEW FIELD MARSHAL

Believes That Strategist Will Conquer Russians—Gen. Von Ludendorff Promoted.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—It was announced at military headquarters to-day that Emperor William was with the German army in the East.

A dispatch from Berlin last week said that Emperor William was soon to go to the German capital, and would remain there for some time. Previously his presence was reported on several occasions with the German army in the West and in the East.

While the first field marshal's baton of the present war has been awarded to General von Hindenburg for his series of victories in defending East Prussia against the flood of the Russian invasion, his chief of staff and his second in command, General von Ludendorff, has been promoted to a lieutenant generalship for his share in the successes.

The award to von Hindenburg comes with the great Eastern battle still undecided as a reward for the preliminary victories at Wloclawek and Lodz, which, it is said, have thrown the Russians on the defensive, with a loss of 60,000 prisoners and 150 guns. It is taken here to indicate that the Emperor has confidence that the Russian army will completely defeat the Russian army.

Highest Military Distinction.

The honor of receiving the grand cross of the Iron Cross, the emblem of a military distinction, is the highest military distinction a German commander can receive, and was won by von Hindenburg, as in the cases of the first von Moltke, Crown Prince Friedrich, and the Prussian "Red Prince," Friedrich Karl, on the field of battle.

The elevation of von Hindenburg will be generally acclaimed in Germany, where he enjoys great popularity. The newspapers comment appreciatively on the honor conferred on von Hindenburg. The "Tagblatt" says:

"It is fitting that the first man to receive the rank since the death of Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen, the great teacher of the Clausewitzian art of war, should be von Hindenburg, who repeatedly has demonstrated the teaching of the great master—namely that German leaders must learn how to inflict a decisive defeat, even with inferior numbers. The victory of Tannenberg holds good in Poland what he promised in East Prussia, and in his advance to the Vistula, his retirement to the frontier and by his new blow at the slowly following enemy he has always remained master of the situation."

General von Ludendorff Praised.

The "Tagblatt" gives similar praise to General von Ludendorff and to the troops, who, it says, will not fail to carry out the admonitions in the concluding phrase of von Hindenburg's order issued at Thorn, to fight "until the last Russian is subdued and at our feet."

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" compares von Hindenburg with Blücher, the victor at Waterloo, but says he is not likely to be so.

to add to his present laurels the title of the most popular man in England or receive an honorary degree at Oxford University.

"The whole nation rejoices at the appointment of its hero," the "Lokal-Anzeiger" continues, "knowing that even the advance of new Russian armies will be no cause for apprehension so long as this keen-eyed master of strategy is on the watch to dare and to accomplish new victories."

The "Kreuz-Zeitung" sees in Field Marshal von Hindenburg a gifted, God-given leader of armies whose name will be included among the greatest commanders on the pages of history.

SERVIAN CABINET OUT, SAYS BERLIN

Persia Asserted To Be in Revolt Against the Allies.

Berlin, Nov. 29 (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—It was announced to-day by the Official Press Bureau that word has been received from Sofia, Bulgaria, that the Serbian Cabinet of Premier N. P. Pachich had been overthrown.

Other information given out by the Official Press Bureau follows: "It is reported from Constantinople that the larger part of Northern Persia has been aroused to hostile action against Russia, and that in Southern Persia the movement against Great Britain is increasing."

"Prince Abbas and Prince Osman, relatives of the Khedive of Egypt, have been banished by the British authorities on the charge of engaging in an anti-British conspiracy."

"Seven foreigners disguised as hodjas (Mahometan teachers) were taken before a court martial in Constantinople charged with inspiring riots at the instigation of a dragoman at the Russian Embassy."

"American and English papers report that the military governor of Antwerp declared that American relief work in Belgium was superfluous. This is erroneous. The governor's aid-de-camp stated to an interviewer that American help in feeding the Belgians was very desirable."

"An English clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, writes in 'The Labor Leader' that England is fighting against the most scientific and progressive nation, as an ally of Russia, Europe's most despotic state. England, he says, is anxious to let loose hordes of barbarians against Europe."

"Numerous German medical associations are protesting against the illegal sentence imposed on German military surgeons by a French court martial, which led the German government to invoke the mediation of the American Ambassador."

FRENCH WAR LOAN QUICKLY TAKEN UP

More than a Million Bonds Already Applied For, and Issue May Be Increased.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 29.—France has every reason to be contented with the manner in which the national defense short term bonds are being taken up. The demand is such that the special services established to deal with applications are hopelessly in arrears.

Over 1,000,000 bonds have been applied for to date, and the French subscriptions alone total 700,000,000 francs. Adding to these the original treasury notes put out and which were renewed on their expiration, the aggregate subscribed is over one milliard. As the Council of State had only authorized a total of 940,000,000 francs, application has been made to increase this total to 1,400,000,000 francs, which indications point to this amount being easily reached within a week or two.

Long to Meet British.

These men unmistakably are chafing for a chance to meet the British navy and find it hard work to remain patient, but take into consideration the strategic grounds which govern the policy of the German fleet. They are not, but rather a desire to match strength with a worthy opponent whom they always have admired.

A large number of submarines are approaching completion or are in the advanced stage of construction. Several have been put into commission since the outbreak of the war. All of these are of the largest seagoing type. The Germans say that already they have more of the big cruising type of submarines than have the British. Evidence also is to be seen that Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedo boat destroyers has been considerably strengthened since the outbreak of the war in boats having a speed of thirty-six knots. Details are not given for obvious reasons. There have been a considerable number of additions to the capital ships also.

An interesting feature of the correspondent's visit was the inspection of two submarines. One of these, Lieutenant Weddigen's famous U-9, was of the old type. The other was one of the latest type and had just been put into commission. This latter style of submarine is able to keep to the sea about as long as the crew can stand the strain. The problem of refueling for target practice, and now, a battle-scarred wreck, is in drydock, where she is being patched up to give the jacks another chance to test their skill with guns while they are waiting for a opportunity to attack a British warship.

SUBMARINE FEATS PLEASURE TO BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 29 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The following information was given out to-day by the Official Press Bureau:

"In the absence of any definite announcement concerning fighting on land, attention is being turned to activities at sea, especially the sinking of the British steamers Malachite and Primo off Havre by German submarines. The fact that submarines are able to go so far from their base and make the English Channel unsafe is a source of satisfaction."

"The loss of the British battleship Bulwark also is regarded with satisfaction. No matter what the cause, it is looked upon as another serious loss for the British navy."

CLOSE GUARD KEPT ON THE KIEL CANAL

Germans Prepared for Attack by Sea or by Land.

MEN CHAFING TO MEET BRITISH NAVY

Every Warship Ready for Instant Duty—More Submarines Being Built.

Kiel (via Berlin, The Hague and London), Nov. 29.—A pair of gray submarines lie alongside the dock where the American sloopers are moored on their last visit to Kiel. The warships anchored in the fiord wear war paint and have their torpedo nets rigged. A Red Cross flag flies from the Imperial Yacht Club.

The skylights in the shipyard buildings have been blackened, to prevent lights from within being seen by hostile aviators, and for a similar reason placards in hotel rooms bear the request that the shutters to the windows be closed before any light is displayed. As a further precaution against attacks by aircraft machine guns have been posted in inconspicuous positions on the roofs of the higher buildings, and occasionally sentinels may be seen on the tops of high structures. A broad expanse of fortifications and barbed wire entanglements is traversed here and there when one is driving on the outskirts.

These precautions have been taken against any possible attack on the important Kiel Canal by air or by land. Otherwise the Kiel of these days of warfare appears little different from the Kiel of ordinary times. In the harbor steamers and tugs, with long tows, go about their customary work, and in town, although there naturally is more activity, the people seem to be pursuing their ordinary course of life.

Nothing Kept Secret.

The sailors in this great naval base did not maintain an attitude of undue secrecy or mystery toward the correspondent, who was visiting Kiel for the first time since the outbreak of the war. He was taken everywhere by every department of the government torpedo factory, into which in ordinary times those not connected with the service are never allowed to enter; he was taken into the newest submarine, aboard the biggest battleship to watch battle practice with heavy artillery and torpedoes, and three days of the quietest life in the docks where torpedo boats and submarines are being refitted or are undergoing their customary cleaning. All reasonable questions were answered readily.

The visit convinced the correspondent that the earlier impression—that that war for the German navy differs from peace only in the existence of an actual instead of a prospective enemy. The navy's normal state of preparedness was so high, for example, that nothing remained to be done to the battleships and cruisers after the outbreak of war except to peel off the paint from the inner walls to obviate the danger of fire and apply a thinner coating to the outside for a similar reason. The battle practice carried out with little more snap and enthusiasm than in ordinary times.

Some of the officers and men said they had seen the tips of Russian masts, but they had seen nothing of war except the strenuous outposts patrol duty in the wintry Baltic and North Sea waters, with ice covering the bays and standing rigging of their ships. The occasional halting of a passing freighter furnished the only break in the monotony. But this work also is part of the customary peace routine of the German navy.

Long to Meet British.

These men unmistakably are chafing for a chance to meet the British navy and find it hard work to remain patient, but take into consideration the strategic grounds which govern the policy of the German fleet. They are not, but rather a desire to match strength with a worthy opponent whom they always have admired.

A large number of submarines are approaching completion or are in the advanced stage of construction. Several have been put into commission since the outbreak of the war. All of these are of the largest seagoing type. The Germans say that already they have more of the big cruising type of submarines than have the British. Evidence also is to be seen that Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedo boat destroyers has been considerably strengthened since the outbreak of the war in boats having a speed of thirty-six knots. Details are not given for obvious reasons. There have been a considerable number of additions to the capital ships also.

An interesting feature of the correspondent's visit was the inspection of two submarines. One of these, Lieutenant Weddigen's famous U-9, was of the old type. The other was one of the latest type and had just been put into commission. This latter style of submarine is able to keep to the sea about as long as the crew can stand the strain. The problem of refueling for target practice, and now, a battle-scarred wreck, is in drydock, where she is being patched up to give the jacks another chance to test their skill with guns while they are waiting for a opportunity to attack a British warship.

SUBMARINE FEATS PLEASURE TO BERLIN

Berlin, Nov. 29 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The following information was given out to-day by the Official Press Bureau:

"In the absence of any definite announcement concerning fighting on land, attention is being turned to activities at sea, especially the sinking of the British steamers Malachite and Primo off Havre by German submarines. The fact that submarines are able to go so far from their base and make the English Channel unsafe is a source of satisfaction."

"The loss of the British battleship Bulwark also is regarded with satisfaction. No matter what the cause, it is looked upon as another serious loss for the British navy."

Official Reports of French War Office

Paris, Nov. 29.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Quiet prevails along the whole front except in the Argonne region, where the German attacks have not been more successful than preceding attacks."

Earlier in the day the following communiqué was issued:

"Yesterday the enemy's cannonading was more active, but carried on chiefly with 77-millimetre pieces; his heavy artillery has made itself felt very little. Under these conditions the artillery struggle has turned particularly to our advantage."

"In Belgium our infantry captured several supporting positions to the north and to the south of Ypres. In the country to the north of Arras one of the enemy's attacks undertaken by nearly three regiments has definitely failed, after several counter attacks carried out in all directions."

"Between the Somme and Chaulness we have made perceptible progress. In the neighborhood of the village of Fay our troops came into immediate contact with the wire entanglements of the defence."

"In the region of the Aisne, between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, a group of machine guns and emplacement for 30-centimetre pieces were destroyed by our shells, one of which caused an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries."

"In the Vosges three counter attacks undertaken by the Germans for the purpose of recapturing ground previously taken by us in the Ban-de-Sapt region were successively repulsed."

German-Austrian Official Reports

Berlin (by wireless to London), Nov. 29.—The following official report was given out to-day at army headquarters:

"This afternoon there is nothing to report from the western army. Yesterday the attacks of the enemy in the region to the southeast of Ypres and to the west of Lens failed."

"In the east the situation on the right bank of the Vistula remains unchanged. Russian advances in the neighborhood of Lodz were checked."

ALLIES WINNING, SAYS SIR JOHN FRENCH IN REPORT

Continued from page 1

from Ypres to Armentières, General French explains that he was impressed early in October with the necessity of giving the greatest possible support to the northern flank of the Allies in the effort to outflank the enemy and compel him to evacuate his position. The French general staff, he says, was of the opinion that the withdrawal of the British troops from positions they held there, as the enemy had been weakened by continual attacks and the fortifications of the Allies much improved.

British Position Changed.

General French made known his view to General Joffre, who agreed with it. The French General Staff arranged for the withdrawal of the British troops, which was completed on October 19, when the 1st Army Corps, under General Sir Douglas Haig, retreated to Saint-Omer.

The general plan, as arranged by General French and General Foch, commanding the French troops to the north of Ypres, was that the English should pivot on the French at Bethune, attacking the Germans on their flank and forcing their way north. In the event of their positions, making possible a forward movement of the Allies, the French and British were to march east, with Lille as the dividing line between the two armies, the English right being directed on Lille.

The battle which forms the chief feature of General French's report really began on October 11, when Major General Gough, of the 2d British Army Corps, clashed with German cavalry in the woods along the Bethune-Aire Canal.

The English cavalry moved toward Hazebrouck, clearing the way for two army corps, which advanced rapidly in a northerly direction. For several days the progress of the British was only slightly interrupted, except at La Bassée, a high position, which General French mentions as having stubbornly resisted.

General French says the 2d Corps, under General Smith-Dorrien, was opposed by overpowering forces of Germans, but nevertheless advanced until October 18, when the enemy's position forced a reinforcement of the 2d Corps. Six days later the Lahore division of the Indian army was sent to support the 2d Corps.

On October 16 Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had proved the retreat of the Belgian army from Antwerp with two divisions of English cavalry and two divisions of French infantry, was stationed on the line east of Ypres, and orders to operate over a wide area held by the Allies until the 1st Army Corps could reach Ypres.

Fought Against Great Odds.

General Rawlinson was opposed by superior forces, and was unable to prevent the Germans from getting large reinforcements. With four army corps holding a much longer territory than their size justified, General French says he faced a stubborn situation. The enemy was of the massed, brilliant type, and there was an imperative need for a strengthened line.

However, General French decided to send the 1st Corps north of Ypres to meet the German reinforcements, which might strike the flank of the Allies. The shattered Belgian army and the worn French troops, in their endeavors to check the German reinforcements, were powerless, so General French sent fresh troops to prevent the enemy from executing movements which would have given him access to Channel ports.

Sir Douglas Haig, with the 1st Army Corps, was sent on October 19 to capture Bruges, if possible. Meantime the Belgians entrenched themselves along the Ypres Canal. General French commends the valor of the Belgians, who, he says, exhausted by weeks of constant fighting, maintained their position gallantly.

Because of the overwhelming numbers of the Germans opposing them, General French says he enjoyed a defensive role as the three army corps under Sir Douglas Haig, which were located south of Ypres. While General Haig made a slight advance, General French says it was wonderful that he was able to advance at all, owing to the lack of food and the enormous number of Germans, who made it impos-

Aid for Wives of German Soldiers Is Demanded

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 30.—"The Daily Chronicle" of Berlin, published yesterday a scathing protest against the lack of financial support extended by the government to soldiers' wives in Germany, and also in Austria. In the latter country divorced women, living on alimony, are not entitled to support during war. Sometimes it takes weeks before assistance is given to wives in Germany. There is increasing discontent among the poorer classes and corresponding misery. The Socialist paper challenges the governments at Berlin and Vienna to put an end to this inhuman procedure.

and were followed by successful counter attacks by our troops.

"There is nothing of importance to note in regard to Southern Poland."

Vienna (via Amsterdam and London), Nov. 29.—An official announcement issued here says:

"On the southern front the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, and is endeavoring to delay the advance by heavy counter attacks, comprising bayonet attacks. On the eastern banks of the Kolubara our troops have again gained."

"Our troops, advancing beyond Valjevo and to the south, have reached the heights east of the Ljlik River and the line from Suvorov to Uzice."

Washington, Nov. 29.—A dispatch received to-day by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here says:

"Despite the bad weather and obstinate resistance of the enemy, our offensive in Serbia continues. Nine thousand Serbians have been made prisoners. In the northern war theatre there is nothing remarkable to report."

ANDERSON AND HALE HOME FOR HOLIDAYS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 29.—Chandler Anderson and Chandler Hale, both of whom are attached to the American Embassy here, will sail for home on December 16 for the holidays. Both are expected to return to London soon afterward.

Mr. Anderson, formerly counsel of the State Department, will consult with the government in Washington on a variety of important matters pertaining to the work of the embassy.

ble to carry out the original plan of moving to Bruges.

The fighting gradually became bayonet charges. General French says that on October 21 brought forth the hardest attack, made on the 1st Corps at Ypres, and in checking which the Worcester-shire regiment displayed great gallantry. This day marked the most critical period of the great battle, according to General French, who says the recapture of the village of Gheluvelt through a rally of the Worcester-shires was fraught with much consequence to the Allies.

Praises Indian Troops.

After referring to some of the battles in which the Indian troops took part, General French says:

"Since their arrival in this country and their occupation of the line allotted to them I have been much impressed by the initiative and resource of the Indian troops. Some of the uses they have employed to deceive the enemy have been attended with the best results, and have doubtless kept the superior forces in front of them at bay."

"The Indian sappers and miners have long enjoyed a high reputation for skill and resource. Without going into detail I can confidently assert that throughout their work in this campaign they have fully justified that reputation."

The general officer commanding the Indian army describes the conduct and bearing of these troops in strange and new surroundings to have been highly satisfactory, and I am enabled from my own observation to fully corroborate this statement."

General French goes on to say that while the whole line continued to be heavily pressed the enemy's principal efforts from November 1 had been concentrated upon breaking through the line held by the 1st British and the 9th French corps, and thus gaining possession of the town of Ypres. Three Bavarian and one German corps, in addition to other troops, were all directed against this northern line, according to General French.

About November 10, after several units of these corps had been completely shattered in futile attacks, General French continues, a division of the Prussian Guards, which had been operating in the vicinity of Arras, was moved up to this area with great speed and secrecy.

Documents found on dead officers, the report says, proved that the guard held the German Emperor's special command to break through and succeed where their comrades of the line had failed.

Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

They took the leading part in the vigorous attacks made against the centre on the 11th and 12th, says General French, but, like their comrades, were repulsed with enormous casualties.

General French pays high tribute to Sir Douglas Haig and his divisional and brigade commanders, who, he says, held the line with marvellous tenacity and undaunted courage. The field marshal predicts that "their deeds during these days of stress and trial will furnish some of the most brilliant chapters of the war which will be found in the military history of our time."

High praise also is paid the 3d Cavalry Division, under Major General Julian Byng, whose troops were repeatedly called upon to restore order at critical points and fill gaps in the line caused by the tremendous losses which occurred.

HOLLAND SHELTERS 300,000 REFUGEES

The Hague, via London, Nov. 29.—The Dutch government has categorically declined all offers of financial aid for Belgian refugees in Holland which were recently unofficially made by an American charity. While deeply appreciative of the generous proposal, the government says it feels that it would be incompatible with the country's honor to allow another nation or individual association to assist in this mercy work, and that Holland desires to provide herself for all those different neighbors who are afflicted by the war.

Of the million Belgian refugees who fled in the beginning of the war, 450,000 are now in Holland. One-half of these are living in the two southern provinces of Brabant and Zeeland. The remainder are divided among eight hundred communities.

Winter is approaching, and these refugees are now being gathered together in specially constructed camps situated on the dunes of Heath and at other healthy spots. For this purpose a special budget of about \$1,500,000 has been passed to cover the expenses until January. After that a further credit of \$3,000,000 will be given.

The gravest task in store for the authorities is the rounding up and concentrating of former inmates of Belgian prisons, who were liberated wholesale by the Belgian authorities before the arrival of the Germans, and now are considered a public menace.

In addition to the refugees there are 45,000 Belgian soldiers who crossed the border into Holland and were interned. These men also are being supported in special camps. The expense for their maintenance eventually will be paid by the Belgian government, according to international law.

MOTHER OF CZAR IN SMALL PALACE

Frankfurt, Nov. 14.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes the following concerning the changes in the Russian court life as a result of the war, from a correspondent who has returned from Russia by way of Sweden and who had to stay in Wologda for several weeks as a civil prisoner:

"The Dowager Empress, who usually lives in the Anitschkow Palace, in the centre of St. Petersburg, has now moved into the small palace on the island of Jelagin, which has been the permanent residence of the Prime Minister. The Czar once installed Stolypin here, because a strict seclusion and protection is easily carried out on the island of Jelagin."

GERMANY RETURNS AUTO Owner Never Expected Again to See Car Seized Abroad.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Washington, Penn., Nov. 29.—C. N. Brady, president of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company here, received word to-day that his automobile, taken from him by the German forces early in the European war for military use, had been recovered and had reached New York.

The Brady family lost the machine while making a tour of Europe. The Germans compelled them to give up the machine at Strasbourg, and after that Mr. and Mrs. Brady and their daughter made their way by train as best they could, reaching home only a few weeks ago. Their chauffeur, Max Hornand, a Swiss, managed to reach his home in Switzerland, and is now in the Swiss army.

The car was recovered through the efforts of friends in Europe and representatives of the American government.

MARRIED BY THE POPE 45 Years Since Holy Father Has Performed Ceremony.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Nov. 29.—Pope Benedict XV solemnized in person to-day the marriage of Prince Ruffo della Scialotta and Countess Gabriella Bacci, in fulfillment of a promise he made them while he was still Archbishop of Bologna.

This is the first time that a Pope has personally officiated at a marriage since Pius IX married Alfonso of Bourbon, Count of Caserta, to a daughter of Count Trapani, in 1869.

If It's Advertised in The Tribune It's Guaranteed.

See Editorial Page, First Column.

The final day & the final say, of

The Great Sale of Men's Distinctive Silk Scarfs

Began with 40,000 scarfs—now less than 10,000 scarfs

That's how good they are!

In announcing the sunset of this sale, it is pertinent to add that it has all the glory of a sunset—all the parting splendor of a sale whose worth and beauty permeate the selections even to the last lone scarf! This sale has been and will continue to be up to six o'clock this evening the greatest neckwear event of the time and the best patronized. It still affords a man a superlative range of choice. In diversity of weave and coloring it is comprehensive, conclusive, complete. Thinned out by thirty thousand, it still gives you the choice of ten thousand of the newest European neckwear novelties, at prices which make this final day an opportunity in a thousand!

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Scarfs . . . at 95c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Scarfs . . . at 65c
\$1.00 Scarfs at 45c
65c Scarfs at 29c

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

offer in

Sales beginning today

Fur Trimmed Wraps—\$65 & \$75

Values which range from \$95 to \$125

Beautiful Gowns—\$65 to \$85

Values ranging from \$95 to \$175

Afternoon and Street Frocks—\$18 & \$28

That formerly sold at \$35 to \$75

High Class Suits

\$58 \$65 \$75 \$95

Values to \$85 Values to \$95 Values to \$135 Values to \$165

Fur Trimmed Coats—\$45, \$55, \$65

Newest models, formerly \$65 to \$95

\$25 to \$45 Millinery—\$10 & \$15

Also

Extraordinary Values in Furs

G-O-L-F

Mr. JOHN D. D